Bhavnagar State. Dakshinamurti, as it is called, is a place to visit.

Tagore's university, Visva-Bharati, is an institution of which no country would be ashamed. The national schools and universities which the Congress, under Gandhian influence, have promoted may not have attained a high degree of scholarship, but they have given young men an opportunity to avoid the merely "servile" approach to foreign culture and they have inculcated a useful spirit of discipline.

One of the great weaknesses of the Indian university is the lack of any coherent philosophy. I do not mean that there are not distinguished philosophers within their gates, but they do not send out men into the world with a clear purpose and an adequate critical faculty. So many Indian students, in comparison with those in other countries, seem adolescent and rather half-baked! But I am confident that things will be very different in the future and, even now, India can produce fine scholars of whom any land might be proud. She could produce far more if education were not so much concerned with making Government servants. Facilities for adequate research and the publication of the results thereof are still too scanty. But worst of all is the lack of the fullest freedom for discussion and criticism. For many years the Government has regarded "dangerous thoughts" with almost as much suspicion as the authorities in Japan. For instance, even to-day it is hard to obtain books on Marxism. Many of John Strachey's books are banned and any book with the word "communism" in the title may be stopped. Professor Berdyaev's *Origins of Russian Cdmmunism*—a scholarly volume somewhat anti-Bolshevik in tone—was stopped, as was also a bitter attack on Communism by a British Fascist called the *Spectre of Communisml* The vagaries of the Censor (or rather the operation of the Sea Customs Act) are